

32. The policy hierarchy is the heart of the MSA System concept of defaulting to the norm. In order to take advantage of this feature for the procurement process there must be an effort to normalize as much as possible the procurement actions. MSA tracks line item rather than total action. The software application is applicable to simple types of actions for the entire procurement function.

The current system, CONIF, is for the storage and retrieval of the total history of an agreement, a contract, and/or a contractor. Total history would include basic data (selected in total, or in a combination of selected data elements appropriate to a particular info requirements) concerning contractor, basic agreement, or any type of procurement instrument.

The current system restricts access to data relative to the organization to which the user is assigned, therefore even though the users have access to a screen he can only input and/or update the organization he is assigned to. MSA System allows the update of any organization data if the user has access to the screens used for input and/or update. OIT has to explore this restriction capability because of the sensitivity of work.

The current system, CONIF, has daily batch interfaces with GAS and ICS. The following data is transferred between systems:

- a. CONIF receives commitment data from GAS.
- b. CONIF validates commitment present and sends obligation data placed in a hold file until GAS sends a commitment to CONIF. Obligations are based on properly executed unilateral and bilateral purchase instruments including amendments.
- c. CONIF sends expenditures to GAS.
- d. CONIF receives line detail ordering/receiving information from ICS.
- e. CONIF sends line detail payment information to ICS.

CONIF also has EFT for the payment of vendors.

33/34. Yes. This has been discussed but not in detail with Ladd Shinn and he seemed to think it was feasible to have multi-address, by adding a new file and with a link to the main file. Yes, it is included in #5 on page 36 under the possible/probable modifications.

35. This was looking at a short cut for telephone RFQ's and price comparisons. The aim at looking at this was to be able to track results of RFP's. Because of the proposal of decoupling the word processing for all documentation, except for SPS actions, until such time as the MSA software has the download/upload capability to PC. Most often RFP's are based on a memo from COTR followed by a requisition.

| | | |
|-----|------|-----|
| 36. | FY86 | 55% |
| | FY85 | 38% |

This does not include SPB actions.

37. There is no real tracking capability as the process is manual and would require extensive research effort, but based on negotiator's experience the average would be 5.

38. Yes. This is reflected under 3 and 4 of the possible/probable modifications.

39. Yes.

40. This is being covered under #5 on page 36 of the possible/probable modifications section. I called ICS to get the statistics on how many requisitions they received for FY86 that had more than one buying entity per requisition. They were unable to give me these statistics.

41. When item is received, it closes the line on the purchase order. The logic of the system is:

a. When you create a purchase order, you change the status to PRINT (code 5). The printing of the purchase order is a batch process and is done at night when the system is down.

b. If receiving is done the same day the purchase order is sent to print, it automatically changes the print status to closed (code 9)

c. In order to get a copy of the purchase order, you have to return an item to reopen the purchase order. You then change the print status to reprint (code 6). Once the purchase order is closed and you do a reprint, it is never the original, even though the purchase order was never originally printed. The reprint status is done at night and the next day you have to receive the item again so the purchase order status will become closed again.

42. In time, there would only be one system requiring input, thereby eliminating the input of CONIF and WANG.

43. The AF number is 12 digits and the decision of whose contract number will be used for classified contracts has not been made. This question is still being studied.

44. This is unknown because of the uncertainty of how AP will need to track the cost contracts. There are several proposed ways of tracking this. One being the decoupling of the documentation preparation then using (1) item as cost; (2) item as fee; and for the incrementally funded contract the total on PH2 screen will be total value and the difference on the BAL screen would be the balance to be obligated.

45. This is reflected under 2 and 4 on page 35 of the section on possible/probable modifications.